ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 18. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856. WHOLE NO. 372.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th Sept., 1856, which, if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as dead letters:

Allen Israel	Huysmore Mrs A M
Alexander M J	Knox Mrs E A
Alexander W J	Ledford W
Alexander Mrs J M	Leverett James
Anderson John	Mangum Rev A W
Attmore Sitgraves	Marsh Rev J B 2
Baker Allen	Marshall Mrs C
Barnett Alex	Mathis C C
Basset David	Miller G R
Bates W M	Miller Joseph jr
Bedan Col R L	Mitchell J B
Bell R M	Monion N
Bell Miss Samautha	Montgomery L
Blake Walter	Moore Charles
Blanchard Thomas	Myers Mrs W R 2
Blanten Jas O	Myers Wm jr
Brown Joseph A 2	Myers W R
Burett Rev J S	McIver Mrs J J
Bush Dr D P	McKinney Miss C 2
Butner T	Nance F W
Byers & Rowan	Paker John
Citten Mrs Harriet	Patton J L
Cole E R	Perry H H
Clark Jno C	Phillips Elisha
Dingler John J	Porter Miss L E
Dubose Samuel	Pyatt Jos B
Erwin Robt B	Rea D L
Farrer Charles D	Rakshaw A G
Faine John N	Reed Miss Anna
Foster Mrs Thomas	Robertson Alex
Gardner Mrs	Sales Theophilus
Garland Mrs Hetty	Sandford E D
Gaston Wm	Sherrill B
General Land Office for western N C	Sims Col J L
	Spaulding W W 2
Goodson John	Smith S L
Gillet Able	Smith Jas S
George S D	Smith Wm E
Goodwyn Mrs T J	Smart John
Gibbes Arthur M	Stark Col John
Gilliam Wm	Stapp Jesse
Green F D	Starnes Miss M A
Greer Miss Adelaide	Stoop Elias
Gudger Mrs E R	Stradley Rev T
Guerin Dr H C	Summey George
Hall Mrs Sarah E	Sumner John
Hendrix Leroy	Swan Stephen
Hireault V	Swift George 2
Hodges Joseph	Tatam M H
Hampton Wm	Taylor Mrs S W 2
Henderson L A	Watkins Fhos
Hughey George	Watson W H
Hughey Wm	Westmoreland J
Holt E A 2	Webb Maj T L 2
Jarrett R H	Whitset Miss Sarah
Johnston Mrs E C	Williams A S
Jones James	Williams Daniel
Jackson Granville	Wilson W T
Jackson S T	Williamson Mr
Hirk Dr Jno W	Yelton J
Hirk Miss Marian 2	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.
june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

SPEAKING.

W. W. Avery, Esq., will address the people of Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, &c., on the Tuesday of their approaching Courts, respectively. He will also fill appointments at such other intermediate points as may be designated by our friends in the respective counties.

List of Appointments.

I will address the people on the Presidential question, at the following times and places, viz:

Webster, Jackson	Co.,	Oct.	25
Nantihala, Cherokee	"	"	27
Fort Hembre,	"	"	28
Persim'on Creek,	"	"	29
Murphy,	"	"	30
Valley Town,	"	"	31
Franklin, Macon	"	Nov.	1
Cataloochie, Haywod	"	"	4

Time will be divided with any gentleman of the American party.

MARCUS ERWIN.

I will address the people of Henderson County on the Presidential election, at the following times and places:

Cathey's Creek Election ground, Wednesday	October	29
Hendersonville,	"	30
Edneyville,	"	31

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR THE NEWS.

Buchanan in Cherokee.

MR. ATKIN:—On the 27th inst., S. C. W. Tate, Esq., of Burke, by request, delivered a speech at Fort Hembree, in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The crowd assembled was composed of the most intelligent citizens of the upper portion of Cherokee, who listened very attentively to the speech of Mr. Tate. He said that he had formerly acted with the Whig party, but as there was now no Whig party, and a new organization had sprung into existence, with which he had not nor could not act, he cheerfully supported the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, believing the platform upon which they stood sound, national and conservative.

He then took up Know Nothingism and showed to every fair thinking man its various inconsistencies and dangerous tendencies, and to many K. N's. present, stubborn facts which they did not know existed in their creed before. After a few remarks relative to Fremont and Black Republicanism, Mr. T. showed up Mr. Fillmore's political record—his support of the odious Bankrupt Law when a member of Congress, his Erie letter, in which he avowed his opposition to slavery and the institutions of the South, &c. He further showed that it was with the utmost reluctance that Mr. Fillmore signed the compromise measures, that he only did it after being assured by Mr. Crittenden that the Laws were Constitutional. He also read an extract from Mr. Donelson's editorials, in which he (Donelson) said that Fillmore deserved no credit for giving his sanction to said measures. Lastly, Mr. T. met the many charges against Mr. Buchanan, viz: Federalism, bargain and corruption, ten cents a day for labor, drop of Democratic blood, squatter sovereignty, &c., and refuted them one after another, and challenged any man to establish the truth of any of them. The associate of Mr. Buchanan on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Breckinridge, he said, had been a soldier in the Mexican war, after which he was elected to Congress from the Ashland District, formerly represented by the lamented Clays, and stands now without a rival of his age.—Mr. Tate concluded by telling the people that every vote cast for Fillmore was a vote against Buchanan and in favor of Fremont.

Dr. G. G. McCoy, K. N., attempted to reply, but instead of doing so, jumped on Clingman, Pierce's administration, &c.—Said Mr. Tate was a lawyer, capable of mystifying and making the worse appear the better.—The Doctor's effort was a lame one.

The old Democrats present were much pleased with Mr. Tate's speech, and we have no doubt but that it had a good effect for our cause; Mr. Buchanan's claims not having been advocated in this region before; the signs of the times indicate that Cherokee will go for Buck and Breck.

A BUCHANANITE.

FORT HEMBREE, Sept. 29, 1856.

HORACE GREELEY.—An Abolitionist thinks it "would be a God-send" if Horace Greeley could be "got on board the ship of State."—It would be a blessing to get him on board of any ship that was outward bound, says the New Haven Register.

The soul is the life of the body. Faith is the life of the soul. Christ is the life of the faith.

The Chinese in California.

The Golden State has just experienced one of the revolutions, and revulsions, to which forced freesoil policy must subject a State.—Another difficulty which has exhibited itself, is referred to in the following extract from a letter of Bishop Andrew, to the Southern *Christian Advocate:*

"During the session of the Conference, I strolled, one afternoon, to the temporary legislative hall, and listened to the display of California eloquence for an hour or two. The Legislature was quite a respectable looking body of men. The subject of discussion was the propriety and necessity of taking some efficient measures to remove the Chinese from the State; or at any rate of passing such laws as would prevent the coming of any more Celestials into the State, and levying such a tax on those already here as would compel them to leave. Some of the speakers urged most earnestly that they were an injury to the country, as they interfered with the wages of the laboring men of the country; because they could work so much cheaper than any other class; consequently, they brought down the price of wages. This, I thought myself, was a very great advantage to the country. It was further urged that it was utterly impracticable that a superior and inferior race could live in the same country on terms of equality. The drift of the argument seemed to be that the Chinese must either leave California, or become a servile caste. The truth is, the Chinese are a singular race. They have their own usages; they live mostly on rice and a few dishes, the materials of which have been brought mostly from China, and, consequently, as consumers, they contribute comparatively little to the wealth of the country. Still it would be hard to show any good reason why they should be taxed more heavily than the citizens of any other Government with which we hold diplomatic relations; but almost the whole mining interest was against them. You can find them scattered over all the mining country through which I passed, and it is not a little curious to see groups of them with their large umbrella hats, patiently working away to collect the gold, frequently from some place which has been worked over and abandoned by the whites. Ask a Chinaman if he is doing well, and his answer is always equivocal. Ask him how much he is getting a day, and the answer always is *dollar-half.* Beyond this he never rises, though he may have been fortunate in striking a rich deposit. We have said the mining interest was opposed to them, and as that interest is well nigh controlling in California, it is not strange that the Legislature passed some tolerably stringent laws looking to their ultimate removal from the State."

Death of Judge Toomer.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald says:

"We regret to hear of the death, at Pittsboro', of Hon. John D. Toomer, a distinguished citizen of this State. Learned, incorruptible, a high toned gentleman, a profound jurist, an eloquent speaker, and a ready writer, in his death a public loss has been sustained.—He was a man of great amiability and goodness of heart, and the buoyancy of his fancy was well set off by the charm of his conversation. With a mind well stored with rich intellectual gifts and acquirements, and an urbanity of disposition which charmed all who came within his influence, Judge Toomer was a fine representative of the old Cape Fear gentleman, 'without fear and without reproach'—liberal, generous, brave and courteous.

"Judge Toomer was a native of this town, and graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill. Elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in 1818, he resigned his office the year following. Many years subsequent, he was appointed by the Governor and Council, a Judge of the Supreme Court, but the Legislature not confirming this appointment, he resigned.

"In 1831–'32, he represented Cumberland county in the Senate.

"In 1836, he was again elected a Judge of the Superior Court, and, after holding the office 4 years, resigned on account of ill health.

"For a number of years past he resided at Pittsboro', where he died.

"It is for an abler pen, and for one more intimate with the detail of his long and useful life, to do justice to his memory. We but announce the fact that a distinguished son of the Cape Fear is no more. Judge Toomer was 72 years of age."

THE SLAVE TRADE AGAIN.—In the year 1855 some British traders undertook to dodge the odium of the negro "slave trade" by giving a small sum of money, about seven dollars, for each negro who would emigrate from the coasts of Africa as "a laborer." It was said to be a voluntary act on the part of the negro going, but it was well known that no one was allowed "to trade" on the coast in this way, unless he first made a present to the "head man," and then it was discovered that the "laborers" volunteered as fast as they were wanted, or in other words, they were compelled to volunteer. The Liberian government issued a proclamation warning all engaged in it to cease the traffic. The British government, of course, when their hypocrisy was exposed to the world, were forced to desist. It now appears by the last arrival from Liberia, that the French government are trying the same game, in order to get "laborers" (slave) for French Guinea. The negro President of Liberia has issued another proclamation again exposing the deception, which it is presumed will frighten off Louis Napoleon, who, though he needs no excuse for enslaving white men, probably, like England and the Black Republicans in this country, desires to keep up a doubtful reputation as "a friend of freedom," by pretending to have the utmost regard for negroes.

New York Day Book.

James Buchanan the Favorite Candidate of Andrew Jackson for President in 1844.

The absurd attempt of the opposition to create the impression that General Andrew Jackson had not confidence in the honor and political integrity of James Buchanan, who was one of the pillars of his administration, and who received from the old hero the most substantial proofs of his confidence in the shape of high appointments, has had the effect of drawing out an important historical disclosure. Judge Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has written a letter, dated Nashville, September 17, 1856, in which he states that, in 1844, before the meeting of the Baltimore Democratic Convention of that year, General Armstrong, himself and several other gentlemen, delegates to that body, had a conversation with General Jackson as to the proper person to receive the Democratic Presidential nomination. In the course of the conversation, according to Judge Catron, Gen. Jackson said:

"It is not possible for our friends to support Mr. Van Buren in the face of his letter opposing the acquisition and annexation of Texas, and among our other prominent friends I have no hesitation in saying that my opinion is that Mr. Buchanan should be selected by the Convention as our candidate."

This effectually demolishes all the slanders of Blair & Co. about General Jackson not having confidence in Mr. Buchanan. The man whom General Jackson desired should be the President in 1844 will be elected by the Democracy in 1856. They will faithfully fulfil the old hero's wishes.

The Truth--A Word to the Duped.

Hear what the Albany Register, a leading Know Nothing paper, says:

"If Fremont is elected, the country will owe the *American* party a debt of gratitude, for it is not doing injustice to other noble advocates of Freesoil to say that the *American organization* in the East and West is the backbone of the Republican party."

No one can deny the truth of the Register's assertion. The Black Republican organization is mainly made up of men who have taken the Know Nothing oath. The "Tom Fords," the Gardiners, Governor Minors, the Governor Johnsons, the Binghams, the Polocks, the Caleb Smiths, and other leaders who, in addition to being Abolitionists, are also Know Nothings, and pledged to carry out Know Nothing principles. Fremont was nominated for President by the convention of Northern Know Nothings at New York, before he was the nominee at Philadelphia. He excepted that nomination, and returned his thanks for the honor. Yet, notwithstanding the notorious fact that such is his position there are Germans so recreant or ignorant as to give him their support, and thus virtually confess that they do not deserve the rights of citizenship.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is the Act of Congress upon this subject:

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed: Provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: And provided also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Passed January 23, 1845.

MELANCHOLLY WARNING TO SNUFF DIPPERS.—Although the habit of snuff dipping has been proven by medical men to be injurious, and in many cases fatal to the human system, yet the practice seems to be followed by females with an avidity which would signify that the habit is graceful, healthful and delightful. What an infatuation! To look at the pale and swarthy faces in our community, with lips bedaubed with the pernicious compound, one might exclaim in astonishment, "why will ye die?" Well do we remember how rosy the cheeks, how bright and sparkling the eyes, and how gay was the step of an esteemed female of our acquaintance, who, but half a year ago, seemed the personification of health and beauty, but who now lies beneath the cold earth, solely from the use of snuff. While her soul glowed warm with animation, and her heart beat high with hopes for the future, never did she dream that her own hands were doing for her the work of death—that by a simple practice she was stopping up the avenues of life, by clogging her lungs with snuff. The unfortunate young lady referred to was known and beloved throughout this community, and we mention the facts hoping that others may take warning.—*Dan. Rep.*

TOBACCO.—The consumption of tobacco in France is very rapidly increasing. The old manufactories, notwithstanding their immense increase during the last few years, are insufficient to provide for the demand, and new ones are being established in many places; one at Chateauroux employs eight hundred women.

WANTED.—A body of laborers in the vineyard of Christ. Wages, everlasting life.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. David Culpepper, of Russell county, Ala., requests us to publish to the world, for the benefit of the afflicted, that he has been cured of Cancer by the use of the following recipe, and that he believes it is an infallible remedy for this dreadful disease:

"RECIPE.—Take an equal quantity of the roots of white ashe, black sumac, and fat lightwood or pine, and boil them in water until a strong tea is made, and use it for a constant drink in place of water, tea, coffee, milk and all other beverages, and eat nothing salt or greasy. Take new tar and simmer it over a slow fire until it forms a tough wax and apply in the shape of a plaster to the cancer, over which first sprinkle corrosive sublimate; the plaster and corrosive sublimate to be renewed every day or every other day as most convenient; the cancer to be kept dry. If this remedy is followed, without regard to pain or swelling, which will both be great, and all stimulants are refrained from, Mr. Culpepper guarantees a perfect and speedy cure. We give the recipe for what it is worth, without knowing anything of its value."

AN ENRAGED LIONESS.—At about 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, a lioness belonging to Van Amburgh & Co., kept with other animals belonging to the same menagerie, in a building at Newport, near Cincinnati, Ohio, enraged at her cub being taken from her, with her claws tore the iron bars from their fastenings, and breaking from her den, attacked and killed a dog that was kept about the premises, after which she seized a panther and lacerated him so dreadfully that he died shortly afterwards. A young tiger cub, which the splendid Bengal tigress now traveling with the caravan had given birth to about four months since, was the next victim to her rage, after which she demolished several cages of rare and valuable birds. The keeper arrived at this juncture, and after a furious struggle, succeeded in chaining the ferocious brute, to the great relief of the surrounding neighborhood, the people of which were afraid she would succeed in breaking from the building.

A JUDGE IN A QUANDARY.—"There are many queer characters around San Francisco," writes an esteemed friend. "———is one of them. After he had been elected to the responsible office of Justice of the Peace, it was very well understood what his rule of decision would be in certain cases. When the law was clear, he would decide according to law, but when he was in doubt, his doubts were invariably thrown in favor of his friend.—But the Judge once got into a terrible quandary; ——— and ——— were opposed in a case before him. He paced the bench backwards and forwards, tossing his massy fob chain, utterly at a loss what to do. At last however, he broke out with, 'I was never in such *a tight fix in my life.* You must settle this case, boys, between you; I *can't decide against either of you.*"

The following toast was given by one of the Boston Marshals at a collation given them by Mr. Potter, the owner of the fugitive Sims, at his plantation, during their stay in Savannah.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—May the links of the chain that binds their union be stronger than ever—the Abolitionists pitched into h—ll, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate!

POTATOES *vs.* PRINCIPLES.—Sydney Smith once said, at an aristocratic party, that "a man, to know how bad he is, must become poor; to know how bad other people are, he must become rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles."

The old adage—"You should not count your chickens before they are hatched!" has obtained a new reading thus—"The producers of poultry should postpone the census of juvenile fowls till the period of incubation is fully accomplished."

A little deaf and dumb girl was once asked by a lady, who wrote the question on a slate: 'What is prayer?'

The little girl took her pencil and wrote the reply, "Prayer is the wish of the heart."

The latest experiment with chloroform was tried last week by a glazier of our acquaintance. He succeeded in inserting a window sash without any *pains* whatever.

An act of the late session of the Texas legislature adopts and applies in that State the U. S. laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK AND THE PLOW BOY.—The young man who leaves the farm field for the merchant's desk, or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or enoble his toil, makes a sad mistake. He passes, by that step, from independence to vassalage. He barters a natural for an artificial pursuit and he must be the slave of caprice of customers and the chicanery of trade, either to support himself or to acquire fortune. The more artificial man's pursuit, the more debasing is it morally and physically. To test it, contrast the merchant's clerk with the plow boy. The former may have the most exterior polish; but the latter, under his rough outside, possesses the truer stamina. He is the freer, franker, happier and nobler man.—Would that young men might judge of the dignity of labor by its usefulness and manliness, rather than by the superficial glosses it wears. Therefore we never see a man's nobility in his kid gloves and toilet adornments, but in that sinewy arm, whose outline, browned by the sun, betoken a hardy, honest toiler, under whose farmer's or mechanic's vest a kingliest heart may beat.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 16, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THO. SETTLE, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Are They True Men?

The Know Nothing candidate for Elector in this District tells us he will submit in case Fremont is elected, and he is going about the country attempting to inoculate his K. N. brethren with the same disease. Some of the leaders of that party in this county have, like their candidate for Elector, taken their cue from John M. Morehead and other prominent submissionists, and are trying to drum up a little capital for their hopeless ticket by proclaiming their devotion to the Union, under any and all circumstances, and denouncing all others. This is not their first effort to manufacture a fictitious reputation for a loftier patriotism than their fellow citizens—nor will their defeat on this occasion be the first failure that has rewarded their efforts.—It is well known that Fremont is running as a purely *sectional* candidate, and if elected at all it will be by Northern votes exclusively. He will not obtain a single electoral vote at the South. His platform is open and undisguised war of extermination against the South and her institutions. This one article composes the entire creed of his traitorous followers. Under these circumstances, aggravated and outrageous enough, the voice of the South is almost unanimous for resisting the power which is to crush all we hold dear in the world. Only now and then can the voice of a fainting patriot be heard pleading in tremulous accents for submission.—Gov. Morehead says our cities may be wrapped in flames, our wives and children driven from their homes, our property destroyed, our trade and commerce annihilated, and yet *he* will submit! His position is adopted by a few men in the Mountain District, and they openly avow their readiness to acquiesce in the inauguration of a *sectional* era in the administration of the government. Ought the South to submit tamely to the election and inauguration of Fremont? Gov. Morehead, John D. Hyman, and a corporal's guard of kindred spirits at the South, say *Yes*. Burlingame, Banks, Greeley & Co., at the North, respond *Yes*, and even declare that the South has so little spirit that she "*could not be kicked out of the Union.*" On the other hand, Millard Fillmore himself, in a recent speech, declared that the election of Fremont would be an outrage to which the Southern people *ought not* and *would not* submit. And almost the entire mass of the Southern people enter their solemn protest against this monstrous fraud, and are ready to swear upon the altar of their country and by the graves of their fathers that this last and greatest insult and outrage shall not go unavenged. Who is right, and whose counsel should prevail?—If the Southern heart, erewhile wont to repel insult and resist wrong, has grown pale with fear—if southern arms, once strong to crush the oppressor, have become nerveless through apprehension of coming danger—if Southern honor, once the richest legacy from father to son, is but a mockery and a by-word,—then, if all these things be so, let the South crouch at the feet of her Northern masters, and let her send forward at once a bill of surrender, and humbly pray to be taken under their mighty protection, and placed in a state of *colonial vassalage!* But we unhesitatingly assert that these things are not true of the Southern people; and declare that they are now, as they ever were, both prompt and able to resent insult and resist wrong, and he who talks of their submission to the crowning act of sectional hatred and puritanical hypocrisy and fanaticism as revealed in the election of Fremont, knows but little of Southern feeling, and will find himself almost solitary and alone when the hour of trial comes. Are not such men misrepresenting Southern feeling? Are they not doing the cause of the South a positive harm, and by deceiving the North inviting new aggressions and precipitating the crisis which they affect to deplore? This question involves matters of grave concern, and the people ought to look well to it in all its bearings. We, in common with the great majority of Southern men and thousands of National Northern men, confess that we can see but one solution of the present distracted, dangerous and tangled state of our public affairs. The election of Mr. Buchanan would, we sincerely believe, settle this whole controversy. Not even his bitterest opponent will dare question his nationality or his conservatism. We can only trust that right and truth will prevail, and that the people of this country are destined to find in the person of James Buchanan a man who can and will calm the troubled waters of sectional strife, and restore peace, prosperity and happiness.

☞We have private advices from the very best sources in Pennsylvania and Indiana, bringing cheering assurances that the Democracy would be victorious in the State elections, which came off last Tuesday. For the sake of the country we ardently wish these predictions may be realised. One thing is certain, the Northern Democracy are doing all that men can do to uphold the Constitution and preserve the rights of the States. A truer band of patriots than the National Democracy of the North, never breathed.—They may be beaten down by the combined factions of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism; but it will not be from any lack of effort on their part to uphold the Constitution of their country.

☞The Court was occupied nearly the whole of Friday and Saturday last in the trial of William Gentry for the murder of Mastin Gosnel, in Madison county, in February, 1854. The case was removed to this county, and one year ago the prisoner was tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and a new trial granted. After a tedious investigation, a verdict of Manslaughter was rendered, the prisoner branded and turned loose. So endeth this bloody chapter of Laurel life.

☞The "Western Democrat," at Charlotte, heretofore Edited with much ability by J. J. Palmer, Esq., has passed into the hands of Wm. J. Yates, Esq., formerly Editor of the North Carolinian. Mr. Y. is a vigorous writer, and will make an excellent paper.

☞Read the article on our first page, signed "A Buchananite." We have other accounts from Cherokee, and all go to assure us that the freemen of that county will do their whole duty in November.

The Northern Democracy--Testimony of a Whig!!

We commend to the attention of our readers, the concluding portion of a letter from Wm. M. Morton, Esqr. of Athens, who is now traveling at the North. The letter is addressed to the editors of the *Southern Banner*. Mr. Morton has been prominently connected with the old Whig Party of Georgia, and his views cannot fail to be read with interest, by those with whom he has heretofore been associated. His letter presents a truthful account of the real sentiments of the Northern Democracy.

I have often heard of the soundness of the northern Democracy, their readinesa to sacrifice any feeling of prejudice upon the altar of their country to sustain their southern brethren in all constitutional rights; but I had formed no conception of their extent, until I went amongst them. The Democracy are ready to fight your battles, and swear to the Union, in fact, they have more feeling of contempt for the negro worshippers if possible than the south have, from the fact, that they witness more of their blind folly. Gov. Cobb's second speech was pronounced by Col. Harney, as the best speech he had ever heard on the subject; he reasoned and argued the question in such plain and intelligent a manner, that all seemed to understand it; I heard numbers say while he was speaking, that it was the true doctrine. Gov. Cobb's visit here will do great good; he is eminently popular here.—The recent Maine elections seem to have aroused the people to a sense of their danger of a dissolution; they have gone to work like beavers, and will carry this state for Mr. Buchanan by a large majority. Such efforts cannot fail; they had six public meetings in different wards going on last night, to-morrow night, 17th inst., is the great meeting here.—Whilst the Democracy are doing all that patriotic men can do, at the North for their southern brethren—it being the first time I have been here on the eve of a great election to witness it, my mind goes instinctively to the south, with feelings of shame and mortification, that any party there should abuse and fight against them, or attribute any motive but the most devoted attachment to this Union. I remember myself while acting with the Whigs of supposing it was with the purpose of retaining power, after being here and witnessing it I feel ashamed of ever doing them such injustice, and most heartily repent. If our beloved country is to be saved, it is through this party, whose destiny is in the hands of Providence, and may it continue to guide this noble ship of state, to the accomplishment of the great ends for which it was given to us, such as giving to other contiguous countries the blessings we enjoy, and giving a home to the oppressed of all nations.

Your friend,

WM. M. MORTON.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The Know Nothing ticket for President and Vice President, composed of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, is such a burlesque upon common consistency that it is no wonder it excites the derision of the country. To say nothing of its weakness, such a *union* of antagonism, is enough to bury it too deep for resurrection. The idea of putting Fillmore and Donelson on the same ticket, in view of their past positions, is supremely ridiculous. Yet we see appeals made to Old Line Whigs to rally to the support of this *mongrel* concern! Only four or five years since, Donelson was a Democrat, and the Editor of the Washington Union.—His opinion of Fillmore and of his Administration is recorded in the columns of the paper he Edited, and those opinions now contrasted with the position of the two gentlemen, look rather queer. The mysterious manner in which these lately hostile gentlemen have been brought so lovingly together, naturally suggests something "rotten in Denmark." Now we intend that the people shall have the benefit of Donelson's opinion of Fillmore. We intend to show by various extracts what the *tail* of the ticket thought of the *head* only four or five years since; and when the independent voter has read these extracts from the writings of Andrew Jackson Donelson, he will conclude, as Mr. Avery very justly remarked in his speech at this place last week, that if Donelson told the truth, Fillmore is unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of this great nation; but if Donelson *did not* tell the truth, then *he* is a base slanderer and calumniator, and unworthy of filling the second office in the gift of the American people. Take either horn of the dilemma, and the Know Nothing ticket is a shabby affair, and made of rotten materials. Here are the extracts—read them, that you may be able to tell your friends how highly Donelson thinks of Fillmore:—

"In 1850, Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Foote, and other leading men of the Democratic party supposed they had the sanction of the Whig party to a compromise which was a final adjustment of the slavery question, and that the obligation to execute the fugitive slave law impeached no right of the United States, or any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. In less than a year, however, the President of the Compromise (Fillmore) is found *apologizing to the Abolitionists, and solemnly assuring them that their tender consciences ought not to be disturbed, because no slave territory can ever hereafter be admitted into the Union.*"—A. J. Donelson.

"If Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, were in the Presidential chair, he could not do less than Mr. Fillmore has done to execute the law."—A. J. Donelson.

"The Executive (Fillmore) allowed the friends of William H. Seward to retain the bulk of Federal patronage."—A. J. Donelson.

"It is known to our readers that Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, is a thorough anti-slavery man. He is much belied, even by Abolitionists, if he is not a rabid Abolitionist, and in favor of repeal. Well substantiated rumor states that Governor J. succeeded, by a threat of desertion from the next canvass in Pennsylvania, in forcing the President (Fillmore) to sustain Gov. J.'s friends, who are, to all intents, Mr. Seward's friends. Oh! the wickedness of the world."—A. J. Donelson.

"We undertake to affirm that there is no substantial difference between the opinions of President Fillmore and the Abolitionist Johnston on the subject of the compromise, so far as it contains provisions which are repealable by Congress."—A. J. Donelson.

"The sanction given to Northern fanaticism by the (Fillmore) administration and its organ in the endorsement of the Albany coalition, has done, and will do, more to strengthen the cause of secession than a thousand Rhetts could ever do! We prefer to strike at the guilty parties—at the aggressor rather than him who resists aggression too far."—A. J. Donelson.

"They (Galphanism, Gardnerism, Christina murderers, and Cuba proclamations,) come as inevitably out of the present organization of whiggery as vermin do from the material body when in course of decomposition."—A. J. Donelson.

"Have we any guarantee from this assurance that he (Mr. Fillmore) will execute the laws more than Mr. Seward or Wade, or honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, would do if placed in the presidency?"—A. J. Donelson.

"The President (Fillmore) forgetful of his high position and onerous duties, *has descended into the arena to wield his official influence and patronage in support of the schemes of Wm. H. Seward and Thurlow Weed.*"—A. J. Donelson.

"President Fillmore issued his (Cuba) proclamation, drawn in terms so entirely unguarded and indefensible, that if Concha, (the Cuban captain-general) himself had penned it, it could not have answered his purpose better."

* * * * * *

"The truth is, our government has acted meanly in this business, and now acts absurdly in the hope of covering up its meanness."—A. J. Donelson.

"HE (FILLMORE) WAS A BITTER PILL—A VERY BITTER PILL—TO THE SOUTH IN 1848; and they took him for the sake of General Taylor, and since then he has done literally nothing, especially to commend him to the South. It is true he signed the fugitive slave law, but it would have been utter lunacy in him or any other President, to have refused that signature.—It was an act of the most indisputable and imperative necessity, and nothing more.—And with the single exception of that act, his administration has been one sad, tedious failure and blunder."—*Andrew Jackson Donelson, while Editor of the Union.*

The man who is without an idea, generally has the greatest idea of himself.

☞The Know Nothing Elector for this District, John D. Hyman, alleges that Mr. Buchanan was a free soiler in 1819, and to prove it reads certain Resolutions which are said to have been passed at a public meeting in Lancaster, Pa., in that year, taking ground against the further extension of slavery into the Territories. Mr. Buchanan through his friends has authoritatively denied any connection with these Resolutions, and declares he never saw them until they were in print. But grant he did write the resolutions and endorse every sentiment in them, his whole subsequent life has shown him a devoted friend of the South and the Union and that he has never since the time of the Lancaster Resolutions advocated the policy proposed by them. Admitting, for the sake of argument merely, that it is proper to hold Mr. Buchanan to account for these opinions of *thirty seven years ago*, how stands the record of the gentleman who assails him upon this point? Can Mr. Hyman show a "clean bill of health?" Only five years have passed since we find him uttering the following sentiments through the columns of a newspaper Edited by him at that time in Wisconsin.—We have the "Fond Du Lac Patriot" of Oct. 8, 1851, Edited by John D. Hyman, lying before us, and from it we make the following extract—

"WE REGARD SLAVERY AS AN EVIL, but such an evil as must work its own cure; and we are satisfied, indeed we *know* it to be true, that all of the efforts of Mr. Chase, however philanthropic and charitable his intentions may be, and we are not disposed to doubt the purity of his intentions—all such efforts have a direct tendency to defeat the very object he would accomplish. But we will not argue the question here."

Now this man Chase was an avowed and ultra Abolitionist, yet five years ago Mr. Hyman could not "doubt the purity of his intentions," and no wonder, for he says, "we regard slavery as an evil."

But later still. We understand that in the discussion at Rutherfordton on last Saturday week, between Mr. Hyman and Mr. Erwin, Mr. Hyman undertook to explain these Wisconsin views, and said that if slavery were now "*an original proposition he would be against it.*" Well slavery will be "an original proposition" which the people of Kansas and other Territories will shortly have to decide for themselves, and the American Elector, although he denied that he would do so, takes a position which if honestly entertained, would place him, were he settled in Kansas, side by side with the abolitionists and free soilers. Born in North Carolina and educated in a Southern State, the opinions of Mr. Hyman upon the slavery question are not half as sound and safe for the South as those of Mr. Buchanan, a Northern man.

There is no Middle Ground.

There is no sounder or more ably conducted Democratic journal in the country than the *Register*, published at New Haven, Connecticut. The enemies of the Democracy have not a more fearless or persistent foe.—In a late number of the *Register* we find the following plain, pointed advice, as to the duty of all true patriots at the present day:

"In the coming election every voter must take sides for or against the Constitution of his country—for or against the rights of the States—for or against the 'popular sovereignty,' which underlies our whole republican system. The Democrats have the affirmative side of the questions—the Black Republican Hindoo-Abolition faction the negative. *There is no middle ground.* He that is not *for* his country is *against* it; and no sensible or patriotic man will be found occupying a neutral position in such times as these, when faction raises its hydra head, and all its snake coils are hissing treason against the peace of the Union! No man need beguile himself with the idea that he can properly stand midway between the contending forces, not content with the position of either, and irresponsible for the result! He must act, and with one or the other of the two opposing forces. The Democracy stand on the broad platform of the Union, making common cause with all its friends, in every section of the coountry, and is the only national platform presented to the people. The opponents of the Democratic party are of all characters and shades—of all stripes and colors, men of strong principles and of no principles, the corrupt, the fanatical, and the disappointed. Their success would be a disaster, probably irreparable. Their course is directly calculated to destroy all fraternal feeling between the North and the South, by a system of intermeddling with the domestic affairs of the latter, in which they have no concern, and which they could not improve, if they had the power. They are warring against the right of the people of the Territories to determine their own institutions—a right which we in Connecticut claim for ourselves, and ought willingly to concede to others. They are stirring up strife in the land, and dissension in communities whose interests are the same, and alike depending on the prosperity of the Union.

"The issue is too plain to be avoided. The very fact that all political 'soldiers of fortune'—all the 'fag ends' of fanaticism and cupidity—are banding together against the Democratic party and the plainest obligations of the Constitutional compact, is enough to point every patriotic man to the position he should occupy. It is the clamor of a mob for the sacking of a city—a compact of heretical and discordant elements, which can have no bond but common hatred against the best government ever devised by man. As we said before, there is no middle ground in such a controversy. Let every voter be ready for the question."

☞Major Wm. J. Clarke, late Comptroller of this State, has been elected President of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Rail Road.

The Late Elections.

The municipal elections came off in Baltimore on the 8th instant. Swann, the American candidate for Mayor, is elected by about 1,500 majority. If we remember correctly, the American majority one year ago was much larger, being then some three or four thousand. We have, therefore, made a considerable gain, even in Baltimore, where Know Nothingism has always been strong, and Free-Soilism not inconsiderable.

The election created much excitement in the city, and a great deal of fighting and disorder was the result. A fight in one ward lasted a half hour. Guns and pistols were freely used; four persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Connecticut.—The municipal elections in Connecticut took place on the 7th. One hundred and twenty six towns have been heard from, of which Fremont has received the votes of 73; Buchanan 48, and five are divided.—This shows a gain for the Democratic party.

Delaware.—This State voted for local officers on the 7th. Every District was carried by the Democrats, by eighteen thousand majority. Delaware is sure for "Buck and Breck."

Michigan.—An election for a State Senator and two Representatives was held in the Upper Peninsular of this State on the 30th of September. The Democratic candidates were elected. The majority for Senator was about 1,000.

Florida.—Private despatches, via Savannah, say the Democrats have made a clean sweep in the Florida State elections.

The returns are quite as favorable as we could desire. They indicate the triumph of correct principles in November, beyond all doubt. The signs are that Buchanan and Breckinridge will carry every Southern State, and at least four or five Northern States—quite enough to secure their election.

We have the most cheering accounts from Pennsylvania. A Democratic Mass Meeting was held at Honesdale on the 7th, which was attended by 10,000 persons. The procession was over three miles long. The farmers turned out en masse with their ox teams, of which there were one hundred in the procession. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.—A mass meeting was also held at Lancaster on the 8th. Thirty thousand people were in attendance. The delegation from the city of Philadelphia alone, filled forty rail road cars. The greatest excitement prevailed. Of the prospects of the Democracy for carrying the State, the *Pennsylvanian* says—"we wish it were possible to lay before our readers the animating accounts which we receive almost hourly from the interior of the State. The friends of the constitution are like a great army preparing for battle in every school district, township, ward and county in the State. In the history of politics never have we seen our friends in such an organized, confident and energetic condition as they are now.—Meetings are being held day and night—the ablest and purest men of every locality have entered the canvass—the Democratic press has never before been so ably and so vigorously conducted! Every candidate for office is in the field with his armor on! There are no cliques—no divisions—but everywhere a determination to succeed! On the other hand, the whole canvass of the opposition is left to the Abolitionists alone. The old line Whigs are quiet or indifferent. They refuse to go into the filthy compact with the Abolitionists, at least they refuse to do so openly, and the friends of Fillmore, who are disposed to sustain him, will content themselves by throwing silent votes. Such is the condition of things throughout the State. It should fill every Democratic heart with new hope and energy, and inspire us all to leave no effort untried between now and the great day—the 14th of October.

In another article it remarks, that never within its recollection has the Democratic party been filled with such exultant hopes on the eve of an election, as at the present time. Not a cloud dims our glorious prospects—not a doubt disturbs the mind with apprehension. Our enemies are dispirited, depressed, disheartened. All their hopes are blasted.—They are in a fever of desperation and disappointment. The 14th of October will consign them to oblivion."

☞We clip the following from the Providence Post: "A noted Abolition orator, whose stock in trade is of the flimsy, high-faluten order, asked very solemnly of his audience, 'and who is *John C. Fremont?*'—A Democrat who was listening to the harangue, and observed the silence which followed, rose and replied, 'An *eminent cattle dealer!*' which 'brought down the house,' and *the speaker too.*"

Blue Ridge Rail Road.—The people of the State generally will be interested to learn, says the *Keowee Courier*, that the track of this road is being laid at the Anderson terminus. We also understand that iron is being received at that point, and that the road to Pendleton will be completed at the earliest period possible; say first of May next!

☞The Knoxville papers announce the death of John R. Nelson, an old and well known citizen of that place.

☞The large cotton factory at Alisonia, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire a few days since.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Incendiaries at the South.

A few weeks ago we felt constrained to warn the people of the South against disguised Abolitionists living in our midst, propagating their incendiary doctrines, and all the while affecting to be very good Southern men. The well-meant warning was not received in a proper spirit in some quarters, and men who were liable to be suspected of faithlessness to the South and to the institution of slavery, sneered at our article and protested that there was no danger, and that our fears were merely assumed for political effect. Indeed, it has become very fashionable of late with a certain class in this and other slaveholding States, to call the jealous regard of Democratic editors for the rights of the South humbug and stuff, and as calculated to frighten old women and weaker men. It is easier to sneer than to frame a logical reply, and we are not surprised, therefore, when silly free-soilers resort to this method of answering our arguments. But we insist, nevertheless, that the people of the South have need to be on their guard against abolition emissaries, many of whom are in our midst, and some of whom own slaves merely as a blind to shield them from suspicion.

As evidencing the necessity of the caution we have urged, we cite a few examples of announcements contained in some of our exchanges which came to hand yesterday morning.

A day or two ago we gave an account of the expulsion from Alabama and Mississippi, of several Northern incendiaries. Of two more of these persons, the Sumpter (Ala.) Democrat says:

"We have just learned from a private source that two men by the name of Pierce, Yankee school teachers in Clark county Miss., have been detected in attempting to incite the negroes in that section, to insurrection, in the following bold and fearless manner. One of these *gentlemen* had identified himself with the community in which he lived, by purchasing a saw mill, under which he had a room, so constructed as to enable him to hold his councils unperceived. It was discovered in a neighboring swamp that they had also fitted up a rendezvous, with seats, &c., sufficient to accommodate three hundred persons, where, according to the testimony of the negroes, they (the negroes) had assemblies from ten miles square."

The Elba (Ala.) Democrat states that five or more of these pernicious scoundrels were recently expelled from that place for crimes similar to those above described.

Two pedlars were recently expelled from Cheraw, South Carolina, on the charge of tampering with negroes. One of them on his arrival in New York—to which place his passage was paid—published a lachrymose card in the New York Herald, in which he stated, with all the necessary preliminaries of injustice, oppression and ire, that he had been deprived of his property.

A few days ago the citizens of Livingston, Sumpter county, Ga., held a meeting to consider the case of a man named Samuel Sherwood, charged with being an abolition incendiary. He was ordered to leave the State within three days. A suspected abolitionist has also been arrested at Columbus, Miss., and placed in jail for trial.

Now, when in connection with these extracts, it is remembered that within two weeks of the date of our former article, a precious scoundrel was driven from Lexington in this State who will pretend to say that there was no need of our warning?

With these evidences of practical interference with slavery, we are told by semi abolitionists in this State that there is no danger that slavery in the States will be molested, and our intimations that this is possible are rated as humbug and charlarity. The fact is we cannot hope for better things while men are tolerated in a Southern community, who occupy the same position of hostility to the South which is maintained by every Black Republican at the North. Yet such there are stalking abroad in the community, who claim exemption from the punishment inflicted on incendiaries, because they happen to reside in Virginia. Such men are more to be hated and feared, and deserve severer punishment than the vilest abolitionist of the North. They are hypocritical pretenders, wolves in sheep's clothing, venomous vipers who should be crushed without pity.

We were somewhat taken aback by reading in the last Raleigh Standard, a letter from a Professor in the University of North Carolina, a Mr. Hedrick, in which said Hedrick avows himself a Fremont man, a Black Republican. We would not contribute to give this vain yet designing youth the notoriety and profitable martyrship after which he evidently aspires. Of course he can no longer retain a position in the University of a State, to whose institutions he is a traitor, nor enjoy even common respect among her citizens, but beyond this it is better not to go further than to exercise the necessary amount of surveillance over dangerous characters to keep them from stirring up servile insurrection or agrarian movements.

This Mr. B. S. Hedrick is quite a young man, a native of the Western counties of the State, having lived in his boyhood, as he says, near Lock's Bridge over the Yadkin, in Davidson or Rowan. He graduated at Chapel Hill, and afterwards, spent some few years at Cambridge, Mass., where with a natural aptitude for such things, he no doubt adopted the tone and sentiments of the place. His idea is evidently that his expulsion from Chapel Hill will make a lion of him among the Northern Abolitionists, who will give him an appointment, perhaps at Harvard or elsewhere, in a latitude more congenial to his notions.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Tax on Bank Dividends.—The Public Treasurer has published in the Standard, the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of the Public Treasurer *vs* Wm. D. Petway, in which it is decided that the Legislature has a constitutional right to tax bank dividends after having taxed bank shares. Stockholders are therefore bound, as we supposed was universally admitted, to pay the tax of "3 cents on every dollar more than six dollars" of dividend from bank stocks.—*Fay. Observer.*

General C. Fontaine, the know-nothing candidate for governor of Mississippi at the last election, has declared himself for Buchanan, and is doing all he can to insure the largest majority ever given by that State for him.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 1,200 bales. Flour is firm—Southern has declined five cents. Wheat has advanced—red $1,50 white $1,60. Corn is unchanged, though dull. Spirits of turpentine, rosin and rice, are without a change. Freights easier.

A broker, named Charles B. Huntington, is charged with forgeries on Phelps, Dodge & Co., to the amount of $30,000. There are rumors on Wall street that other forgeries to the amount of nearly a half million of dollars have been committed. The names of the parties are suppressed.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,500 bales, at 12 1-8 to 12 3 8. The other markets are unchanged. Weather wet.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.

The sales of cotton during the week amount to 7,000 bales, at an advance of 1-4 to 3-8 cents—Middling Fair 12 5-8 to 12 3 4 cents. The sales of rice foot up 2,000 tierces, at an advance of 1-8 cent—prime 4 1-2 cents.

Capture of a Slaver.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The bark Panchita was seized this afternoon by the Revenue Cutter Washington. The supercargo threw her papers overboard, but they were recovered, and furnished conclusive evidence of her being a slaver.

President Pierce at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.,) Oct. 8.

The President was received here by the municipal government and citizens generally. He met with a most cordial greeting. The President responded to the Mayor's address; held a levee at the hotel; and attends a ball to be given this evening at Commodore Newton's residence.

BOSTON, October 8.

Banks and Damrell have been re-nominated for Congress by the Black Republicans.

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—Mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

BRAINS.—People go according to their brains. If these lay in their head, they study; if in the stomach, they eat; if in the heels, they dance.

David Thomas died in Kanawha county, Virginia, lately, aged 104 years. He served in the wars of 1776 and 1812.

A gentleman named Boyd, from North Carolina, committed suicide in Cincinnati on Tuesday, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, while his wife and family were at breakfast in an adjoining room. He had grown despondent from ill health, and the poverty which it entailed on those dear to him.

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.—Mr. Samuel Hoard, of this city, has raised a squash in his garden this season, which weighs one hundred and eighty six pounds. It is probably the largest squash ever grown in this country.—*Chicago Journal.*

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.—The Kentucky American says: "the whisky crop will be greater this season than it has been for years in Kentucky." The other great Kentucky staple—hemp—will, we doubt not, be proportionately in demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The extensive produce house of Mason & Collins failed to-day. The firm did a very heavy business with the West, being the largest receivers in the city in flour and grain. Their liabilities are reported to reach nearly $1,000,000. The failure is said to be owing to unsuccessful operations in Europe.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

FAILURE.—William Dwight, Jr., cotton merchant of this city, has failed; his liabilities are large.

EXEMPTION OF SLAVES FROM SALE FOR DEBT.—The New Orleans Delta advocates the exemption—with certain qualifications and conditions—of slaves from sale for debt. It learns that a proposition to this effect will be introduced at the next session of the Mississippi Legislature.

At Randolph Superior Court, last week, Judge Person presiding, several convictions for minor offences and one for murder, took place. Alexander Hooker, a young man aged 22, of previous good character, was convicted of murdering John Chavis, in August last, by shooting him with a rifle. Chavis was a married man, said to be mixed of blood, who seduced the sister of Hooker and enticed her off from her home. Hooker brought her back and finding Chavis lurking about, repeatedly warned him off, and finally discharged his rifle towards him, not intending to hit him, but the ball struck a limb and glanced, striking Chavis in the head. Hooker immediately went to the Sheriff and surrendered himself, making the above statement. The Asheborough Bulletin says that the verdict of guilty of murder, under these circumstances, created intense excitement, and a petition to the Governor for a pardon was signed by the Judge, the Jury, Grand Jury, members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and the spectators present.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

☞ There were six deaths in Charleston from Yellow Fever during the 24 hours ending Tuesday night, 7th instant.

☞ Four cases of suicide are reported in San Francisco (Cal.) for the week ending on the 5th ult.

☞ There was a disastrous freshet in Essex county, New York, last week. Ten or fifteen lives were lost.

WANTED.—*Two hours weekly*, by several official members of the Church, that they may be able to attend prayer and class-meetings.

Returning from Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 26th ult., says:

"The misguided emigrants, who crowded to Kansas early in the spring, continue to leave that Territory in all directions. They are to be met in scattering companies, looking half starved, sickly and miserable. Many of them having spent all their money, have gathered up their little efforts, and crossed the river to Iowa, on their way to their homes, or to locate in some secluded corner of the wilderness, or patch of prairie, where they will be at peace.

"Every boat which comes from the Missouri has among her passengers some of these people. We saw them once before, in the early spring, when they went up the river, with money in their pockets, hope in their hearts, health in their blood, and the world before them.

"They were then in companies of hundreds; they had family circles, and looked happy; they took quarters in the cabins of steamboats, and partook of the luxury of repose and a plenteous table. They were thrifty looking emigrants, who would do honor to any new country.

"We now see them in squads of tens and twenties; crippled, sickly, and apparently poverty-stricken—crowded upon the decks of steamboats, almost begging their way back to the homes they left but a few months before. And civil war in Kansas has wrought all this mischief—doomed many a hopeful heart to despair and death, and embittered the lives of hundreds more whose piteous stories the world will never know. * * *

"The time will come when the public mind will be in a temper to ask, how and by whose instrumentality was this distress and misery brought about? What agency had the Congressional Aid Society, and the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and the Beechers, the Sillimans, the Greeleys, the Quinceys, the Sumners, and the Gerrit Smiths, in reducing these people, and thousands of others, to beggary and squalid wretchedness—in introducing murder, and rapine, and desolation throughout the Territory of Kansas? It will be a fearful reckoning, but one which will as surely overtake them as that there is a God in Heaven, who sees the wickedness of men on earth, and punishes them for their iniquities."

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is like a fountain, fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver chord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day, to crush the dying tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate to our destruction. The food that nourishes us contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying at first, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the path. Notwithstanding this truth is so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors die, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell may give the next warning to the world. —*Greenwood.*

☞ The Observer says, speaking of the late K. N. Convention:—"the house and galleries rang with calls for Morehead! Morehead"! Well we think that they did need more *head*, and more brains in the head too, if, as the Observer very modestly says, "the North Carolina delegation was the ablest in the Convention.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

NEGROES TRAMPLING UPON THE AMERICAN BANNER.—A short time ago, a large gang of negroes belonging to Baltimore, left that city on a pic-nic excursion. On their return, two Irishmen said something to them at which they took offence, when a number of the negroes got out of the omnibuses and commenced an assault upon them. Several citizens who saw this, went to the assistance of the Irishmen, when the whole of them were attacked by the blacks. A public house near was attacked by the woolly-heads, and the keeper severely beaten. Seeing a liberty pole erected by the Democrats, in the vicinity, the negroes gave three cheers for Fremont, pulled down the American banner, and trampled it in the dust beneath their feet.—If these things can be done while Fremont is only in nomination, what atrocity may not be expected should he be elected?"—*Pennsylvanian.*

Notice.

As I will be necessarily absent from home most of the time between this date and my leaving for Raleigh, those of my constituents who have business for me to transact for them at Raleigh, will oblige me by leaving their papers in the hands of W. W. McDowell, at Asheville.

MARCUS ERWIN.

October 15, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28 1856.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2 1856.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each Class Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In the case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town;*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor,*) of [*name the town*] and State of [*name the State*] and [*name of second guarantors, &c.;*] hereby undertake that the above named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak plank
6—White pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
10—Slate
11 Iron and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints. oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25 Iron work and castings
26 Machinery and tools
28 Lightning conductors
29 Diving bell

PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Seasoned yellow pine timber
4 Seasoned yellow pine lumber
5 Oak and hardwood timber
6 Seasoned white pine timber & lumber
7 Lime and hair
9 Gravel and sand
10 Tin
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, and hose
26 Machinery

NAVAL ASYLUM.

CLASS No. 1 Clothing
2 Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3 Provisions
4 Groceries
5 Dry goods
6 Bread, &c.
7 Tobacco
8 Chandlery
9 Hardware
10 Iron and nails
11 Paints, oil, and glass
12 Files
13 Lumber
14 Provender
15 Forewood
16 Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
6 White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7 Lime and hair
8 Cement
9 Sand and gravel
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
13 Pig iron
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine,
5 Black walnut boards,
6 White pine
7 Lime
8 Cement
9 Sand
11 Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting and packing

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
5 Hard wood timber and lumber
6 White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7 Lime
9 Cockle shells
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware,
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting and packing

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
5 Hard wood timber and lumber
6 White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7 Lime
9 Cockle shells
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting and packing
26 Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids.—All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix date for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles.—Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty, per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

October 2, 1856. w4w

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Physical Pain of Death.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers giving the opinion of Lord Bacon and others, that the pain of hanging is inconsiderable. It is asserted, for example, that after a momentary feeling of suffocation, bright colors dance before the eyes and stretch away into vistas of indescribable loveliness. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this declaration, because numerous instances have occurred of persons being cut down before life was extinct; and it was on the authority of well authenticated examples of this character that Lord Bacon and others founded their opinion. Moreover, hanging, in its effect on the human organism, produces results very similar to those produced by some natural diseases, so that this also affords a criterion for judging. In cases of drowning, likewise, the testimony is universal that the physical pain, up to the moment of consciousness being lost, is quite inconsiderable. The same phenomena of motes, stars and beautiful lights dancing before the eyes, has often been mentioned by individuals restored after apparent death by drowning.

It is nearly certain—indeed, as certain as any thing chiefly speculative can be—that in all deaths the physical suffering is small.—Even where invalids experience the most excruciating agony during the progress of the disease, nature comes to their relief at the last hour, and life goes out gently, like a candle in its socket. Those who have witnessed death beds most frequently, especially if they have been intelligent persons, and therefore capable of judging, agree generally in considering the physical pain of death as inconsiderable. They say that the convulsive motions, which frequently attend the parting breath, are not evidences of suffering, for that the invalid is insensible. They say also, that, when the senses are retained, there is usually no such spasm. A leading medical authority states that scarcely one person in fifty is sensible at the point of death; and some physicians assert that they have never seen a deathbed in which the patient was sensible. As life fails, nature, it would seem, beneficently interposes, deadening the sensibility of the nerves, and otherwise preparing the individual for the great and inevitable change.

These facts should teach all men, while yet in health, "to put their house in order."—Many a father, by neglecting to make a will, or keep his business always arranged, has left his family and inheritance of litigation, or entailed on them the severest losses. Few are those, comparatively, who, on a sick bed, have sufficient clearness of intellect left to adjust entangled affairs, provide for the contingencies of trade, or even direct wisely the distribution of their estates. Death usually comes rapidly, in the shape of a short disease, leaving time for nothing but a wild and hopeless struggle with the enemy. Or it comes so insidiously as to beguile the victim and his friends, up to the last hour, with the hope of recovery, or at least of months of prolonged life. Men dread sudden death, and pray to be delivered from it, forgetting that, to most of us, death is always sudden, coming, as Scripture truly says, "like a thief in the night."—It is not for its physical pain that men should fear death, but lest it should overtake them ere they have "set their house in order." To be leaving a family unprovided for, or to have put off arrangements for settling up one's affairs, is the real pang of the dying hour.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Horrible and Fiendish Assassination.

MARION, Texas, Thursday, Sept. 4.

One of those revolting assassinations at which the heart sickens, and which have become so common in these days of enormity, was committed in this county on the night of the 20th ult.

The victims were A. E. Moore, Esq., his wife, and a lovely orphan girl, twelve years old, who was, by adoption, one of the family. They had just seated themselves at the supper table, in the entry of their house, when the assassin, coolly fixing a rest for his gun by propping a board between the two stems of an althea twenty steps from the table, and in full view of his unsuspecting victims, discharged at them a double-barreled gun. At the first fire Moore fell. His wife, who sat on his left, exclaimed, "Lord, have mercy!" and at that instant received the contents of a second gun, fired in quick succession. She fell instantly, and the orphan girl, who was seated on Moore's right and, and between Mr. Moore and the assassin, sprang into the house and called for camphor, but before the servants could get to her she was dead. Mr. Moore received three shots in the head, and four in the right side of the chest. His arm, above the elbow, was much shattered and the hand shot through. He lived a few minutes, but never spoke. Mrs. Moore received four shots in the face, and never seemed to have breathed after she fell. A single shot struck the young girl a little to the left of the spine, passed through the heart, and coming out at the left nipple, lodged in her clothes. I have this shot in my possession; it is evidently a slug.

The Coroner's inquest did not elicit anything sufficient to found an arrest upon.—*New Orleans Delta.*

The official organ of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, says it hopes to see "no extension of the democratic principle in the United States"—that "it is dangerous to European Governments." And two parties in this country entertain the same hopes if we may judge by their actions—they are both trying to defeat democratic principles. Well may democrats be proud of their principles when they cause monarchs to sit uneasy on their thrones.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The following extract from one of Mr. Buchanan's speeches in New York cannot be too frequently or too carefully read:

"I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries; but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels for his fellow-man except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on, how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the constitution and Union in your hearts—next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the constitution of your country for earth."

The Blind Man.

"Jesus answered, and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto him, Lord that I may receive my sight."

"What wilt thou have?" This question still
The Saviour asks of every heart:
"What wilt thou have? all power is mine,
What'er thou wilt I can impart."

Answer, O heart, thou restless heart,
What is thine inmost desire?
What oftenest stirs thy longings deeps—
What quickens most thy hidden fire?

Ah, is it not some bright, sweet dream
Of love or beauty, wealth or power?
Some flashing gleam of earthly joy—
Some fond enhantment of the hour?

Yes, *we* are blind: in midnight gloom
Are wrapt our souls, which should behold,
Instead of bubbles such as these,
All heaven before our sight unrolled.

Well may we still repeat the prayer
Of him who, veiled in earthly night,
Before the Saviour waiting stood—
"Lord, that I may receive my sight."

THE MAN WHO LOVED FUN.—The story is familiar of the man who took passage in a flat-boat from Cincinnati bound for New Orleans. He passed many dreary, listless days on the Ohio and Mississippi, and seemed to be despending for want of exercise. Superficially, he was quiet and inoffensive; praticalally, he was perfectly good natured and kindly disposed. In course of time the craft upon which he was a passenger put into Napoleon, in the State of Arkansas, for "groceries." At the moment there was a general fight extending all along "the front of the town," which at that time consisted of a single house.

The unhappy passenger, after fidgetting about and jerking his feet up and down, as if he were walking on red-hot bricks, turned to a "used up" spectator, and asked:

"Stranger, is it a free fight?"

The reply was prompt and to the point:

"It are; and if you wish to go in, don't stand on ceremony."

The wayfarer did "go in," and in less time than we can relate the circumstances he was literally "chewed up." Groping his way down to the flat, his hair gone, his eyes closed, his lip swollen, and his face generally, "mapped out," he sat himself on a chicken-coop, and soliliqussed thus:

"So this is Na-po-le-on, is it? Upon my word it's a lively place, and the only one at which I have had any fun since I left home."

Insensible as the man was to his wounds and bruises, we think we once met with a more striking example of a "half horse, half alligator" fellow, who by some accident was cut up by twenty dirk-knife wounds, at least some of which, according to his statement, "reached into the hollow." On sympathising with his deplorable condition, he cut us short by remarking:

"Stranger, don't be alarmed at these few scratches—I've got mighty healing flesh."

A Seducer Shot.

Some weeks since we published an account of an elopement of a young married lady of Port Hope, Canada West, who with her paramour went to Rochester, New York.—They were pursued by the husband, who had made up his mind to avenge himself on the destroyer of his peace.

After a chase of some days between Port Hope, Rochester and Niagara, where the parents of the woman reside, the parties became separated and all became quiet, but the husband only reserved his wrath for a future occasion, and has at length accomplished his purpose, by slaying in cool blood the seducer of his wife.

The husband is named George Brogden, that of the seducer was Thomas Henderson. Both were young men, natives of Port Hope, who were educated and rose to manhood together, and both embraced the same profession, that of the law. Since the intimacy of Henderson with Mrs. Brogden became known to Mr. B., he had devoted himself to revenge. The wife took refuge at the residence of her parents at Niagara, and Henderson eluded the pursuit of Brogden, and no doubt visited his wife at her residence.

On Tuesday evening last Henderson went from Toronto to Port Hope on the steamer *Arabian*, and it is asserted that he was on his return from Niagara. Brogden expected him and repaired to the wharf, armed with a loaded revolver. Soon after the boat was made fast, Henderson went into the bar-room of the boat, which was on the side next to the dock. Just then one of the officers of the steamer came to him and told him that Brogden was on the wharf in search of him. The warning came too late. At the next instant Brogden fired upon Henderson through the window of the boat. The ball passed into the back, under the shoulder blade, through the heart and out at the breast. Henderson fell, exclaiming, "I am shot," and immediately expired. Had not the ball been spent in passing through the body of Henderson it would have doubtless injured the friend who stood in front of him, and who was warning him of the presence of Brogden.

The affair created intense sensation in Port Hope, where both parties were so well known and have respectable relatives residing. Brogden made no attempt to escape, but appeared to be in a measure satisfied after taking the life of the seducer of his wife and the destroyer of his peace.

TAPPING AN ADMIRAL.—Some boys yesterday, while out crabbing, saw at a short distance from them a keg floating upon the water. They set out for it, and found it to contain some kind of liquor. The prize was taken on shore, and a number of persons having tasted of it pronounced it very good wine. One individual, happening to take hold of the keg and shake it, exclaimed there was something in it. It was proposed to open it, which was forthwith done, and it was found to contain the body of a white infant.—*Baltimore Republican.*

God hears the heart without the word, but He never hears the word without the heart.

It is hard to personate and act a part long. Therefore if a man thinks it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed.—*Tillotson.*

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

At Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

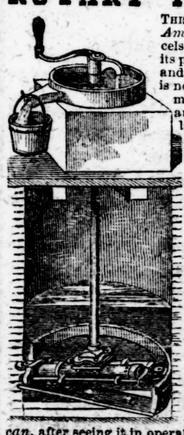
WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, silt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by E. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, mar20tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats

commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.
June 12, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

MADISON
LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the

STAND AND BRIDGE,

the late residence of said Chunn.

The sale will be made on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
Sept. 18, 1856. td

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 8, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to
PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 15 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L.L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.
August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, *just received*, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST
WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles wanted,** for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we went take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 343 tf